THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a negro boy named *GEORGE;* he is about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark color, a pert lively look, and in speaking is apt to stutter a little; he has lost most of his fore teeth, and has two or three distinct scars on his throat, occasioned by a rising some time since. Said boy was purchased about eighteen months since, from Mr. Mathew Cluff of Norfolk, at which place he was raised, but has frequently been to Elizabeth-City, in this State, and the boy said that he had been several times at sea. I expect that he will attempt to get either to Elizabeth-City or Norfolk. A reward of *Twenty Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy and lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him again. Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing, or carrying off said boy under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Farmer.

Edgecombe County, N. C.
October 10, 1827.

☞ The Norfolk Herald and Elizabeth-City Star will please insert the above till forbid, and forward their accounts to the office of the Tarboro' Free Press.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Mary Jackson, about one mile from Elizabeth-City, on the road leading to Edenton. The dwelling is very comfortable for a small family, and has every necessary out house together with a good garden.

For terms apply to

Amalek Williams.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 3.

For Sale or Exchange,

A SOUTH AMERICAN JACK, quick to cover mares, and a getter of good foals, six years old.—He will be sold very low for Cash, or will be exchanged in Baltimore, for a superior saddle horse, or for a *bred* mare. The owner of him lives in town and has no farm.

Inquire of the Editor of the *American Farmer, Baltimore.*

Baltimore, Sept. 17.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received per Schooner Past Master, from New York, a part of their fall supply of dry goods, consisting of

Blue Cloth, black do. steel mixed ditto, drab do. Cassimeres, Sattinetts, (a large assortment,) white, red, yellow and green Flannels, fancy chintz Prints, supr. do. Bombazetts plain & fig'd of all colors, fig'd rattinet cassimere and other Shawls all colors, Russia Duck, bird's-eye Diapers, white and grey lamb's wool half Hose, women's and men's blk. and white cotton, worsted and Silk Hose, Siberian and other Cravats, Counterpanes, rose and point Blankets, book Muslins, plaid Cloaks, Flushing Coats, flagg and other Hkfs, Grecian Boots, Tippets, Italian sewing Silk, Swansdown Vestings, Checks, Guernsey Frocks, Irish Linens, linen Cambric, and linen Cambric Hkfs. cotton Umbrellas, Silk do. an assortment of negro Cloth, Leghorn Hats (a splendid assortment,) belt and other Ribbons, &c. &c. Also, mess, prime and cargo Pork, new Flour—with a general assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 10.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase three or four,

Likely Negro Boys,

Large enough to plough, for which I will give a liberal price.

Joseph H. Pool.

Elizabeth-City, October 10. 6t

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND
20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

New-Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tf

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CA. SA'S, printed, and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Farmer's Repository.

Dialogue between two Farmers.

Farmer F. Walk in, neighbor Gale, and take a chair—a rainy afternoon and I thought it would be a good time to clear my slate of some scratches, and place them in plain black and white. I am not very neat in book keeping, but I hope my accounts are correct. I wish our school masters would introduce a plain, simple mode of book-keeping, as a part of the studies in our town schools;—well what's the word; any thing stirring?

Farmer Gale. I have not been abroad for some time, and—

F. F. What, have you been sick;

F. G. O no, neighbor; but I have been thinking that the best place for a farmer is at home. For nine years past I have spent my Saturday afternoons abroad; having worked pretty hard, I tho't I might indulge myself with half a day on Saturday, without hurting my interest, or putting myself behind hand, but I find it won't do.

F. F. Why won't it do, neighbor Gale? A half-day's recreation, once a week, is not extravagant.

F. G. Very true, neighbor; but I find it depends where and how you recreate yourself. If you go down to the store, as I have done, you will very naturally be thirsty, or some of your friends will make you so, by treating you, always expecting the compliment to be returned; and it is very likely, before you return home, you will swallow two or three glasses—enough to induce you to purchase 2 or 3 dollars worth of stuff you do not want.

F. F. Ah, I understand you, your store bill is rather extravagant,—

F. G. Yes, sir, you do understand me. You know my farm is a productive one, and Providence has crowned my labors with good crops, and while produce was high, I met all my expenses, and paid my store bill without grumbling or examination; but the times are altered, and there is much distress, and it is high time to look about and see what we are to do. How comes it that farmers are so universally indebted to shopkeepers, neighbor Fairman? I will tell you the secret in plain English 'tis Rum, Rum, Rum; this is the grand cause of all distress that exists among farmers.

F. F. My friend, I rejoice that you have made the discovery, and hail it as the return of prosperity to yourself and family; for let me tell you, I have had many anxious thoughts respecting your Saturday afternoon visits.

F. G. And well you might, for they have been the procuring cause of my adversity, or as I used to say, bad luck.

F. F. It would be well, neighbor Gale, if we farmers were more acquainted with the value of prudence and economy, and knew how a little departure from the salutary rules will destroy the prosperity of a man, however hard working and industrious he may be.

F. G. I believe you. I have learnt a little arithmetic of late. I find I have probably spent during the last nine years fifteen dollars a year for Rum, making 135 dollars; the interest of which would be twenty or thirty dollars more. I have squandered 400 half days or 200 whole days, which at 50 cents per day is one hundred dollars more; add to this the amount of those things purchased which I did not want, and the losses I have sustained in exchanging horses and cattle so frequently, (no small losses, neither, as many a farmer can witness) and you will have a pretty large sum to deduct from my nine years income, and a pretty plain reason why I have not made any more head way in the world.

F. F. Your calculations, neighbor Gale, are just; and I am glad that you possess the courage to make them.

F. G. But a little more of my arithmetic. If you will double the sums I have stated, and add a suitable amount of interest, you will have something like the amount I should have gained, if I had been prudent, and let alone this poison of the soul; a sum, the gradual gain of which, would have constituted me, very probably, a prosperous farmer.

F. F. Yet, neighbor Gale, you have been considered a temperate man. I don't know that you were ever seen disguised; my fears were that by frequenting the stores, you would be led into habits of idleness, which generally end in intemperance.

F. F. Many a temperate farmer is intemperate enough to ruin his prosperity. When I reflect how this poison has been mixed, as it were, with my very food, I ought to be grateful to God that he has not given me up to beastly intemperance; but I have done—the Rum Bottle and I have parted—my premises are clear of this pestilence—and I trust that bad luck, and the miseries attendant on the use of ardent spirits, will also flee.

From Niles' Register.

Pennsylvania Farmers.

The senior editor of the "Register," lately spent one day in the delightful County of Bucks. A man from many parts of our country, wherein vasts tracts of neutrally fertile land have been turned into desert places by miserable cultivation, would think himself as in another world, if secretly transported, and, for the first time, placed on some of the rising grounds in this County, from which, on every side, he may behold the stately stone houses and big barns of the farmers seated in the midst of plenty—while almost every animal that he meets, man, woman or child, horses or cattle, shows the comfort and abundance that reward the toil of the cultivators of their own fields in any part of the United States.—Lands are worth from 50 to 75 dollars per acre, even at their present depressed value.

The following statistical items were furnished by the intelligent and respectable farmer with whom I passed the day, and I am certain that he wished rather to diminish than to exaggerate them.

Two full hands and a boy, employed the whole year, and two additional hands for one month during hay making and harvest, with two working horses and two oxen, are esteemed competent, (with the farmer's own care and occasional help to keep things in order,) to manage a farm of 180 or 200 acres, about a tenth part of which being in wood. The two hands cost 100 or 90 dollars a year respectively, the boy is clothed and fed, and the harvest hands cost $11 each per month, besides subsistence.

On such a farm and with these aids, the season being *usually* good, the following articles may be, and are produced—1,000 bushels of corn, 350 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of potatoes, with some flax, or clover seed, &c. 15 steers of 600 lbs. each, fatted for the market and 3,000 lbs. lbs. of pork made for sale besides, as to beef and pork, what is required for family use. Six or seven cows, and two or three other horses are kept. The steers and pork, as just stated, are sold, together with 500 bushels of corn, nearly 300 of wheat, 800 of oats, 200 of potatoes, 60 of rye, with several other small articles, amounting to a considerable sum; and the products of the orchards, being made the most of by the same hands employed, sometimes yield the value of 300 dollars a year, chiefly obtained for fruit sold, cider made, or whiskey distilled. The family of the farmer consists of about 12 persons, all told, and they have abundance of the good things of this life, and liberally partake of its luxuries. The people in general, are clean and tidy, with rosy cheeks and hard hands, and it did my heart good to look at the neatly and comfortably clad children, as they playfully passed to or from their schools.

When my friend had furnished the preceding facts, as generally applicable to the farmers in his neighborhood, I told him that our southern people would not believe them—but he observed, "they were no less true on that account." He has a flock of sheep, and might considerably increase it with a very small additional expense for labor; but said, they were not worth having at the present time, because of the low price of wool.

The rotation of the principal crops are as follows:—corn, oats, wheat, rye, hay, pasture.

RECIPES.

Recipe for Tomato Ketchup—half a gallon—As this is the season for making the best condiment for fish or steak that ever pantry was furnished with, I send the following receipe to the American Farmer:

Take a gallon of skinned tomatoes;
4 table spoonsful of salt;
4 do. do. black pepper;
half a spoonful alspice;
8 pods red pepper;
3 table spoonsful of mustard;

articles ground fine and simmered slowly in sharp vinegar, in a pewter basin, three or four hours, and then strained through a wire sieve and bottled close. It may be used in two weeks, but improves much by age. Those who like the article may add, after the simmering is over and the ingredients somewhat cooled, two table spoonsful of the juice of garlic. So much vinegar is to be used as to have half a gallon of liquor when the process is over. To my taste this is superior to any West India ketchup that I have ever met with, and it is withal an excellent remedy for dyspepsia.

To stain wood a fine black.—Drop a little oil of vitriol into a small quantity of water, rub the same on your wood, then hold it to the fire until it becomes a fine black; and, when polished, it will be exceedingly beautiful.

To make nankin dye.—Boil equal parts of arnotto and common potash in water, till the whole is dissolved. This will produce the *pale reddish buff* so much in use, and sold under the name of Nankin Dye.

Internal Improvement.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO I.

The people of North Carolina have for some years past evinced a disposition to facilitate the means of commercial intercourse, both foreign and domestic. It is an object in which they have felt themselves interested, that no small sums have been already expended for its accomplishment. The rivers Yadkin, Cape Fear, Neuse, Tar and Roanoke, all witness, by the works commenced, and the moneys disbursed, that such a wish has been active in the public mind; and so well known are the many other attestations of it, that to be particular in their enumeration is unnecessary. It is practical proof that they have been deeply sensible of the disadvantages of their situation, and they have been watchful of the methods practicable for their removal. If there have been dissenting minds, it was not because the object was not deemed most important to our individual and national prosperity, but that they could not think the time yet arrived, when our strength was competent to the attainment of our wishes. Unhappily whatever may have been the cause, a vast proportion of our enterprizes for internal improvement have proved either partially or totally abortive. Had it been uniformly otherwise; had the plans adopted been invariably successful, there is every reason to believe that at this time, public spirit would have been as conspicuous a distinction in the people of this State, as it has been in other parts of our country. But when, after making provision for an undertaking here, and another there, it was presently found that they utterly failed of their objects, what was to be expected but that even their earnest friends would be damped and disheartened? They saw that funds which in consequence of limited opportunities and resources, had been with difficulty procured, instead of answering their purposes, were expended ineffectually, and that the works begun with sanguine hopes and promises, soon terminated in little or nothing.

To every people, flourishing as their condition and resources may be, it is ever of moment to the most rapid progress of their prosperity, that their treasury be judiciously directed and efficaciously applied; but to a people like ourselves, who have to contend with many difficulties both by sea and land, from the very nature of our country, as well as the sparseness of our population, it is quite essential that the funds raised by taxation or voluntary contribution, be not wasted or lavished in ineffectual operations.—Whatever these funds may be, if they be not sufficient for large and extensive undertakings, there are possibly others to which they will be competent, or they should be augmented and economised with care till a reasonable assurance is attained that they will complete some public enterprise, which shall continue afterwards to give unequivocal proofs of its value to the amount of the expenditure.

If it be said that in regard to public works, this cannot be the case, and that they are not reducible to such certainty as this, the position is denied and is untenable. Fact has shown, and it is continually proving, that public works can be calculated with sufficient precision, both as to the means of carrying them on, and the expense necessary. Even the great western Canal of New-York differed but little in the actual expenditure from the estimated cost. But the difference was found ultimately to be, in its costing less than the sum previously calculated. With such a mistake we may well suppose the people were not likely to be dissatisfied. When they engage in an enterprise, they have a right to know from the perfect honesty and ability of their agents and representatives, how much money will be sufficient, in what

time it must be raised, and what are to be the advantages, that they may choose freely and with a sound discretion, whether they will engage in it or not.

It is too common for architects & engineers to act upon the principle that the people ought not to be informed at first, of all the amount of expense and all the difficulties of a public undertaking, lest they be deterred by an apprehension that they are insurmountable. Such men tell us that it is best, if possible, to exhibit calculations somewhat less in the result than may be requisite, that the people being once induced to commence and continue till the work is two thirds or three fourths advanced towards its accomplishment, they will be under the necessity of supplying the rest, that what has been already expended may not be wholly lost. This differs little, if any thing, from absolute knavery, though such as practice it may plead, that it is deceiving men for their own good.—In the end, the consequence is totally the reverse. It is so far from tending to the public good, that it is pernicious in the extreme; it threatens to extinguish that generous public spirit which it is of the utmost consequence should exist in the bosoms of every people. When they have been two or three times thus deceived they feel the imposition to be an abuse of their confidence, and an insult to their understanding, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to avert the consequences of their indignation, in a total dereliction of all attempts at public improvement. They adopt the maxim in elections, that men of information and ability are *dangerous men, and that they ought not to be chosen because they have too much sense.* If it be good sense in a public agent, whether he be a member of the House of Commons, a Senator, a Commissioner or an Engineer; to hurry into action without information first obtained; if it be good sense in any one of these to recommend and begin an enterprise without taking the pains to obtain full and satisfactory and certain knowledge of its nature, means, and expense; in short, if it be good sense for an agent of the people, after becoming fully informed, to deceive his constituents into measures, by artfully concealing from them a part of the difficulty and expense, and by magnifying the advantages beyond all reality, because being thus deceived they may engage in it, whereas if they knew the whole truth they would not, then the rule upon which the people sometimes come to act in elections is a correct rule. It shews their wisdom in the appointment of public functionaries; a wisdom far superior to any which such Commoners, Senators, Commissioners, or Engineers, have any pretensions to claim. A man of such sense as has been just now described, ought to be shunned, and not to be trusted. In reality, however, this is so far from good sense in an agent or a representative, that it is directly the contrary. In a popular government, like ours, it is the object of representation to secure knowledge, ability, and honesty; and whatever some may think, or wish, or persuade, the last of the three, the people will and should require, above, all others.—To attempt deception with a hope of being long successful, is not sense, but the greatest folly. If all public officers, representatives, men of talent and opportunity, were united in the purpose, to make it appear conspicuously, that no undertaking should ever receive their concurrence or aid without satisfactory evidence, not only to themselves, but the great body of the people, that it was at once useful in a high degree, and practicable without oppression; in short, if a perfect and unreserved honesty were the obvious and governing character of men who hold places of profit or trust, there is no danger that the people would not come to understand by good sense, a union of integrity, information, ability, the greatest usefulness of the public.—And they will admit, that in this union is all the safety they will ask in the man who is to act for them in legislation and in the application of the public money.

It is the intention of the writer of these remarks and such others as may hereafter appear with the same signature, to be directed in all his researches and expositions, by the principle here laid down, in its utmost simplicity, and in all its fullness. To whatever charge he may be exposed, he is determined that the charge of insincerity, duplicity, or sinister concealment of truth, shall never be correctly capable of being alleged. It is his wish as much as possible to substantiate every opinion and every assertion by fact and unquestionable authority. These he estimates above all other means of establishing valuable truth. He will advance no theory which is not built upon them, without giving warning to the reader, that he may be aware of it, so as to be upon his guard and to think for himself, as it is indeed hoped he will not fail in all instances to do according to the nature of the case. The writer would solicit in return a spirit of candor, and invite to a full and dispassionate consideration of the means by which our prosperity as a State may be most effectually promoted. To all propositions for the general welfare, objections and difficulties will doubtless occur. Interest will suggest some, ambition others, and others still occur from the real merits of the subject. But the correctness and wisdom of our patriotism will be seen, not in holding up every objection as an insuperable obstacle to a whole plan, but in contriving by united counsels, how difficulties may be removed, and thus a whole may be combined at last, as free from imperfections as possible. If we would arrive at the greatest good of our country, personal or local interests must not be too strenuously consulted, ambition must not be narrow and selfish, but enlightened and well directed, and all our efforts and researches must be faithfully and intently turned upon the discovery and establishment of the truth. Could the people of North Carolina, could her governor, magistrates, legislators and officers, all concur upon these principles, who can doubt that from that moment she would begin to grow conspicuous in individual happiness, and in strength and prosperity as a state.

CARLTON.

September 1st, 1827.

From the Western Carolinian.

MR. ADAMS.

Mr. White: Charles Miner, Esq. a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, *and a Printer*, has lately given in his paper (the Village Record) a sort of sketch of the habits, dispositions &c. of *John Quincy Adams*, the new President of the United States which I have not yet seen in your columns. I'm no partizan of the reigning dynasty, nor of any party *existant*; for

I bow not my neck, neither bend my knee,
To any *great* man,—or great that *would be*;

but I want to see equal and exact justice meted out to all. I therefore ask you to publish the article above alluded to. I have no earthly objection to your publishing all you can find in behalf of Old Hickory; like myself, I suppose you have been a bit of a soldier, and feel more than a mere *civic* veneration for the old warrior,—and have an appreciation of his worth and deserts, unknown to those chicken-hearted people, whose valor forsakes them upon the first blast of war that howls throughout the confines of our country. But the Presidential Election ought not to be decided alone upon our personal predilection for *men*. Publish the article, if you please, and oblige a

NO MAN'S MAN.

From the Village Record.

The queston has frequently been asked us—what sort of a man is Mr. Adams? The inquiry is a very natural one; everybody likes to know what kind of a man the President of the United States is—& no reason is seen why we should not answer in a way to give all our readers, who feel an interest in the subject, what information we possess. A labored and highly wrought panegyrick need not be looked for—a full length picture must be left to an abler hand—a sketch, an outline, presenting a few prominent traits, is all we mean to attempt.

Of Mr. Adams' talents we need not speak. Even his patriotic enemies are proud of them, as giving lustre to the literature of the country, and elevation to the character of her statesmen. The powers of his mind and the influence of his pen, have been felt in all the negociations in which he has been engaged—especially in those which led to the Treaty of Peace, and the cession by Spain of the Floridas. In his dress and manners Mr. Adams is plain, simple, and unostentatious. Easy of access, frank and courteous—without ceremony or parade—and he is said by those who know both, much to resemble Mr. Jefferson, in the happy talent of putting his visiters at their ease, at the same time that respect for his person is increased. In the relations of private life, he is a pattern of virtue, and a model of good and regular habits. On the Sabbath he is a regular attendant at church twice a day—entertains his own opinions, and is tolerant of the sentiments of others. There is no affectation of state or show about him—so far otherwise, he walks to meeting dressed as a plain country gentleman, preferring this simple mode, when the weather permits, to the parade of a carriage.

Mr. Adams talks of business, not as matters of state mystery, but with all proper freedom—but cautiously abstaining from an interference with subjects before either house, except so far as he acts openly or officially. Surrounded by books and papers during all the early part of the day, Mr. A. is found in his study, devoting himself laboriously to public business. There never could be a more industrious public servant. To perform with intelligence, honesty and care, the duties confided to him, appears to be his chief pride. In the midst of all the throes of party—the violence of assault—the personal attacks upon himself, he seems the least interested, the most unmoved of any person at Washington. You would not suppose he was aware an election was approaching, in which he was personally interested. When attacks the most bitter, and charges the most gross are hurled at him by the exasperated politicians of the south, as if he was a traitor—the very worst man in the republic—so calm and unmoved is he, that an observer would suppose just such a man must have been in the poet's mind when he wrote

"Justum et tenacem," &c.

'How does all this affect the President?' was said one day to a gentleman who was presumed to have the means of knowing. 'He does not seem to know he is concerned in the matter at all,' was the reply. Mr. Adams appears to think only of doing the public business faithfully—and to confide entirely in the intelligence and goodness of the people, that if he serve them with singleness of heart, they will do what is right and proper. If he seeks popularity, the public will judge whether it be censurable arts or objectionable means. To devote the energies of a strong mind with untiring zeal to the public service: To aim, with enlightened forecast, to preserve harmony in our foreign relations: To be cautious in the conduct of affairs relative to a state misled by too near a view of her own interests, without duly regarding the rights of others, inflamed by resentment, exasperated by passion, led to acts of contumely and violence, advancing with a steady yet cautious step, uniting conciliation with firmness, and in moments the most trying, adopting every practicable means to promote the just interests of Georgia—guarding, at the same time, the rights of the Indians, who look to the Union for protection—to temper the assertion of National Sovereignty, when unquestionable, and demanded by imperious circumstances, by acts of beneficence.

In relation to the southern republics, to cherish the lively feelings of good will and respect which have grown up between us, accepting their invitation to conference, and sending wise agents to promote harmony, and to guard our commercial privileges from the insidious schemes of foreign rivals. To improve the internal condition of the country by affording to all parts of the Union the means of easy intercourse;—strengthening thereby the bond of union—to protect domestic industry, that the farmer may have a home market for his produce—and be enabled to buy of those who buy of him—and rendering the nation independent, in war and peace, of foreign nations—to reduce the national debt as fast as practicable—to set an example of republican simplicity of manners and conduct—in fine, to endeavor to deserve public approbation by meritorious deeds. These are the arts—this is the management, by which Mr. Adams and the Administration seek to court the public favor. God grant that such a course may be pursued for thousands of years.

In truth, we say it with sincerity, Mr Adams appears to us the farthest removed from any thing like party management, plan, political intrigue or scheme to favor his election, or advance any personal object, of any statesman we have ever read of, heard of, or know.

From the New York Enquirer.

One of the most distinguished of *good society* in this city was once a very poor man: quite a common occurrence. Dining in early life in company with several liberal, clever fellows, he said very emphatically, 'If I could command twelve hundred dollars, I feel confident that I could go into a line of business which would lead to a fortune.' 'And what security,' said one of the most liberal of the party, 'could you give for the repayment of that loan?' 'The word of a man of honor.' 'You shall have it.' With this twelve hundred the adventurer commenced a profitable business and repaid the loan.—The generous friend however, by a routine of misfortune, fell into want, and meeting with the man he had made rich, he said to him in his own words, 'If I had twelve hundred dollars I could regain what I have lost.' 'What security can you give?' 'The word of a man of honor.'—'No money can be raised on such security,' said the grateful and wealthy citizen, stepping into his carriage, drawn by spotted ponies, he rode off, leaving his early friend and patron in utter despair.

BALTIMORE, October 5.

Latest from Greece.

The fast sailing brig George P. Stevenson, Captain Walker, arrived at this port yesterday, in 58 days from Smyrna, and 30 from Gibraltar. To Mr. Lambert Gittings, supercargo of the brig, the editors of the American are indebted for the following intelligence. The report that had already reached this country, of the rejection by the Grand Signior of the propositions made to him by the European powers, on behalf of the Greeks, is confirmed; and it is added that he sent back the communications on the subject unopened, ordering at the same time, the decapitation of his Secretary for receiving them. It appears, however, that he had subsequently been induced to adopt a different course, and it was generally believed at Smyrna that he was not only disposed to lend a favorable ear to the propositions of the Powers, but that he would finally accede to an arrangement on the subject. It had been rumoured that the Grand Signior had ordered a suspension of hostilities, but there appeared to be no foundation for the report—and it was only known that he had consented to treat with the Greeks. The Franks under the protection of the Allied Powers at the one time entertained some apprehension for their own safety, but they had become perfectly easy, as all apprehensions of a rupture had subsided. The interposition of the Powers came at the most seasonable period for the Greeks, as it was believed that without it, they could not have continued the struggle against the Turkish power. They were much divided amongst themselves. At Napoli, the town and castle had fired upon each other, and the greatest confusion was the consequence During the affair Lieut. *Washington*, formerly of West Point, who had recently joined the Greek service, was killed by a random shot whilst walking on the beach.

A French frigate was spoken near Cape Bond, the officer of which stated that Algiers was then blockaded by eight frigates and two line of battle ships, but he was not aware of any land force having arrived. A French frigate was also stationed off Tunis. Near the entrance of the Straits, passed a Russian fleet, consisting of 4 line of battle ships, 3 frigates and 2 corvettes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

From Europe.

The ship *Antioch*, Capt. *Rich*, (a new ship, on her first voyage,) arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th ult. The editors of the Gazette are indebted to Captain Rich for a Liverpool paper of the 4th, and the London Morning Chronicle of the 3d ult. from which they have extracted every thing of moment. The arrangements for the new ministry were in a fair way of soon being brought to a close. Mr. Herries had an audience with the King on the 1st, & was offered the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, which, it was understood, he had consented to accept. Lord Lansdowne also waited on the King on the 1st, and the result of his audience was very satisfactory. A Council was to be held at Windsor on the 3d, to be attended by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries and Mr. Chas. Grant, for the purpose of receiving respectively the appointments of Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

The Morning Chronicle in reference to this subject, says, "His Majesty is understood to have displayed throughout the utmost anxiety to prevent whatever might have a tendency to produce disunion; and thus endanger the existence of the administration. Those who have founded their hopes of returning to power, on any supposed partiality on the part of his Majesty, for one part of the Cabinet more than another, will be mortified to learn that his Majesty, again and again, expressed his anxious wish to perpetuate the liberal policy on which the administration has lately been conducted."

It is now said that Col. Fabvier, a volunteer in the Greek service, and heretofore thought to be one of their most gallant and efficient leaders, became a traitor to the cause he had so zealously defended at Athens, by procuring the surrender of Acropolis, while three months provisions were in the fortress, and every thing was in a state for successful defence. If it be true that Fabvier has been treacherous to the Greeks, the fact is lamentable indeed. It should not be forgot, however, that by the early surrender of the fortress, the Greeks obtained nearly their own terms; whereas if it had been reduced by the regular process of war and famine, as it must ultimately have been, they had nothing to expect but a repetition of the awful tragedy of Missolonghi. But be this as it may, it appears from late accounts, that the people were so much exasperated against Fabvier, that had he not been rescued from their hands, while on a visit to Paros he would undoubtedly have been torn to pieces.

The following extract of a letter from a respectable correspondent furnishes satisfactory assurances that the threatened hostilities with our Northwestern Indians will in all probability be averted, by the surrender on their part of the murderers of our citizens.—[Nat. Int.

"On Monday following the 3d September, Wan nig-soosh kaw, or the Red Bird, and Wee-kaw, or the Sun, came in at Prairie du Chien, accompanied by one hundred and fourteen of the principal men of their nation, and voluntarily surrendered themselves. The ceremonies attending the surrender of the Red-Bird, carrying in his hand a white flag, and two of his chiefs an American flag each; and his death song as sung by himself, were all very impressing. The Red Bird shot and scalped Gagoier—and Wee-kaw scalped the child. These are the outrages committed here, and these are the persons guilty of them."

FROM THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

STANZAS.

I think of thee, when the young morn is breaking
In radiance bright;
Thou art the earliest thought of my awaking—
My last at night.

I think of thee when day-light is declining
Low in the west,
I think of thee, when its last rays are shining
On nature's rest.

And when on summer evening's brow is gleaming
Our favorite star,
I think of one who watched with me is beaming
Now distant far.

When darkness reigns and all are sleeping round me
So peacefully;
How often has the silent midnight found me
Thinking on thee.

And still in all that memory loves to treasure
Thy form I see
In every little grief, or hoped for pleasure
I think of thee.

A. P. L.

That the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has long been a subject of great interest to many of the most reflecting part of the community, is not now questioned; but that it ever was a subject for the American Muse, we were not aware, until the following lines from Humphreys' Poem on the happiness of America, accidentally caught our eye:

"Adieu, I cried, to Vernon's shades, where
The vessel waits—I see the beck'ning crew.
Me now to foreign climes new duties send
O'er the vast desert of th' Atlantic
'Tis thine, blest Sage," while distant thunders roll,
Unmoved, thy calm serenity of soul
'Tis thine, whose triumphs bade the [illegible]
but cease,
To prove how glorious are the arts of peace
To lure rich commerce up the rapid
Make freighted barks beyond the [illegible]
tains stray;
Make inland seas thro' opening [illegible]
Monongahela wed Potomac's [illegible]
New States, exulting, see the [illegible]
Waft joy and plenty round the [illegible]
vales."

* Washington.

From the Delaware Watchman.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—The Grand Election in this state took place on Tuesday last and was conducted solely with reference to the Presidential question, and the result has been a MOST GLORIOUS TRIUMPH for the cause of the Administration and people. In Christiana Hundred, in which we live, and in which the Jackson men confidently expected four hundred majority, they got but one hundred and twenty-five. This is a great victory for the friends of the Administration, because three months ago, their opponents would have had three times the majority they obtained on Tuesday. Jackson is losing ground here every day. The whole majority of the Jackson party in Newcastle county is but three hundred and sixty-nine, not so much as they expected in this Hundred alone.

CAUTION.--A counterfeit $100 bill on the U. S. Bank was detected last week by one of the banks in Phila. where it was offered for deposit. It made part of a large remittance from Albany, where it was taken as genuine. It was numbered 1363, dated Philadelphia 3d of May, 1825 and made payable to the order of Charles S. West, at the office of discount and deposit in New-Orleans, signed N. Biddle, Pres't, Th. Wilson, Cashier. To detect other notes of the same emissions, cast your eye first on the following words of German Text, in the body of the counterfeit, and you will find them spelt and put together thus:—"*Office of discounte Demositen.*" This is so clumsily done, that no one who will take the precaution to look, can be deceived.

WASHINGTON *the projector of the Erie Canal.*—Mr Jared Sparks, (says the Rochester Daily Advertiser,) has been for some time engaged in examining letters of General Washington, at Mount Vernon, with a view of their publication. It appears from a letter from him, to the hon. Joseph Story, that shortly after the revolutionary war, Washington, in a letter referred to by Mr. Sparks, predicted that a water communication would be opened through the western part of the state of New York. This letter of Mr. Sparks is published in the last number of the North American Review. At page 8, in the appendix is the following sentence:

"Soon after war was closed, he (Gen. Washington) visited the lakes of New York, and in one of his letter he emphatically predicts, that a water communication would at no distant day be opened through the western part of that state and enlarges on the benefits that would result from such a work."

The making of silk is destined to become at no remote day, the common employment of many of the people of this country. In the eastern and northern States, where every means of earning money is eagerly and steadily pursued, the silkworm and the vine have been tried, and with such success, that, if we may credit the statements, the cultivation of both is spreading so widely as to warrant the belief that they will soon be ranked among the prominent objects of employment and profit. In the South, we are more slow to abandon our ordinary pursuits for new ones, even though we do not prosper by the former: and it is owning to this circumstance that so few experiments have been made with the vine and the silk worm.—But we do not despair: the country is so well adapted to them by nature and the present staple articles yield so poor a return for the labor of the planters, that we have every hope of seeing many of them turn their attention to these objects, from which, we think, they may realize better times.

[*Fayette. Observer.*

Owners and masters of vessels trading to Havana should be very cautious in having every article on board placed on the manifest, as a neglect will subject the vessel and owner to great delay and expense.—We understand that the custom house officers at Havana, are now very rigid in their examinations, and if any goods are found on board not manifested they are ordered to be appraised by persons appointed for that purpose, and the vessel made liable for double the amount of appraisement.

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1827.

We have commenced in this day's paper, from the Raleigh Register, the first number of a series of articles over the signature of "Carlton;" and as they treat on a subject of immediate interest to the people of North Carolina (internal improvement,) we recommend them to the perusal of our readers.

We received by the mail last night our usual supply of northern papers. They contain advices from London and Liverpool as late as the 8th ult. but there is nothing of interest, except the list of the new Ministry, for which we have not room in this paper. The N. Y Gazette says that a good deal of embarassment had taken place in forming the cabinet, and the opinion had obtained that it would not, from its various materials be of long duration. But one thing appeared certain, that the result had neither increased the power or the prospects of the ultra tories.

The President of the United States arrived in Philadelphia on Friday last, on his way to Washington from a visit to his paternal abode.

FOR THE STAR.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

MR EDITOR—

By the present mode of electing our Governors, the people of this State are deprived of the privilege of voting directly for Governor, and that important trust is committed to the members of our Legislature.

By this mode of election the candidates for that important office are not spoken of or nominated until the meeting of the general assembly, which takes place only a few days before the election. By this means the people are not only deprived of the right of suffrage, but also of the *right* to instruct their representatives in the choice of the chief magistrate of the state. And the public Journals of our State, while they are not backward to vindicate the claims of their favorite candidates, to the highest office in the gift of the American People; seem entirely indifferent as to the election of a man to the highest office in the gift of the State. And while the Press which boasts itself of being the "Palladium of the people's rights" *is silent on this subject;* it is impossible for the people to be acquainted with the claims and merits of the several candidates for that important office. While the people are acknowledged to be the source of all political power, it is of great importance that they should be able properly to estimate the characters of the several candidates for that office; and it is only through the medium of the press, that we can obtain the information necessary to enable us to act a firm and decided part in that election. By the present mode of keeping every *nomination secret* until the meeting of the Legislature, the *people are deprived of the right* to instruct their representatives in the choice of that important officer. It is an office of much importance to the people of the state; as on the ability, zeal, activity and enterprize of that officer depends much of the prosperity and happiness of the State. It is hoped that the names of the several candidates for that office, will be made known to the public, that the people may exercise *their right* of instructing their representatives, in the choice of whom they will have to reign over them. It is reported that GENERAL JAMES IREDELL, of Edenton, will be a candidate for that office—If the report be correct, it is hoped that his friends will make it known to the public.

It is also desirable if Gen. Iredell is a candidate, that his friends should state the political and public character of Gen. Iredell and the claims he has on the people, for his election to that office. We should judge of men by their measures, and if the friends of the several candidates for that office, will give us a just account of their talents and political sentiments and their claims for that office, we shall be better able to judge, whom we desire to rule over us. We want a Governor, who will be active, useful and enterprizing and who will be first to step forward in the path of improvement.—When we look at the active exertions and usefulness of the Governors of other States, we are compelled to acknowledge the want of enterprise and industry in our own. They seem averse to recommend any great improvement because *forsooth, the people are not ripe for it.*

If sir our Governors would apply themselves to the Herculean task of improving our State, by *opening our inlets, and cutting canals*, many of our citizens would lay their shoulders to the wheel, and those members of our Legislature who would only clog the wheels of state, by a mean opposition to all public improvements, would be thrown out, to give place to those possessed of zeal, talents and enterprise. We should as soon expect an army without able and judicious officers, to gain great and signal victories, as to expect the people of any state to make great public improvements without an *able, active and enterprising* executive.

ARISTIDES.

A comparison of the present prosperous and happy state of our country, with its condition fifty, or even forty years ago, must excite the most grateful sentiments and lead us to rejoice in the possession of peace, and of abundance, and of the means of moral and intellectual improvement now enjoyed in the U. States.—Fifty years ago, all was gloomy, fearful and disastrous. The sufferings of the people were great, and the prospect was covered with dark forebodings.—And forty years ago even, the country was borne down by a heavy public debt: and though independence was gained, that liberty which consists in order and tranquility and content, and without which liberty is but a name, was not fully established and enjoyed. For the people were complaining, were without ability to pay their debts and taxes; and knew not the means of general stability and prosperity. The distress was great, but no remedy was discovered; and greater calamities seemed to impend. Now, we are in peace and tranquility. The tide of prosperity is setting in strongly upon all parts of the nation. A spirit of enterprise and of improvement, not only as it relates to wealth, but to morals, and to intellect, is abroad in the land, and reaches every mind. We know that we are destined to be a great and happy people. And still something depends upon our fidelity and ingenuity.

We must not expect miracles—great national improvements and blessings are not the work of a day, nor the fruit of idle wishes. Improvement is gradual and progressive. But the march is steady if not rapid. The present generation may do much in the cause of science and morals; and this is the cause of true national prosperity and glory.

[*Boston Gaz.*

ITEMS.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Wednesday, contains *three hundred and six* new advertisements, besides nearly three columns of auction sales, and an apology for postponing many others.—This is supposed to be the greatest number of advertisements ever published in one paper, either in this country or in Europe.

An edifice, on a grand scale, is about to be erected in Liverpool, which is intended to comprise a custom-house, excise, post and stamp offices, together with a dock office. In six years the building is to be finished, at a cost of £175,000, of which Government has agreed to furnish £150,000.

Interesting Discovery.—Porcelain teeth have been found by the advertising patenteers to be superior in use to the implements nature has provided for the cutting and grinding of food.

Naval Longevity.—The owners of the brig Betsey, the vessel which brought King William to England 137 years ago, have been recently prosecuted for running down a fishing boat.

If interest is the governing principle, happy is he who gives the preference to what is permanent, and perceives that it depends on the general prosperity.

An old Soldier.—There is now at the Poor House, in Stonington, Con. an old soldier named Joseph Cook, who is *one hundred and one* years old. He is a native of Ireland; was a soldier at the time of Braddock's defeat; and also served in the Continental Army, during the Revolution.

Some grains of Wheat, accidentally found in a Chest of Tea, have been cultivated in New Brunswick till great quantities of the kind are now raised. It has never been affected with mildew, fly, rust or blasted ears.

The Governor of New-York has issued a proclamation, removing Eli Bruce from the office of Sheriff of the County of Niagara, for his alleged participation in the abduction of Morgan.

It is said the La Fayette Theatre, just opened at New-York, will accommodate 4000 persons. The other Theatres will, perhaps, accommodate 4000 more. To be all full there must be 8000 play-going people in that City.

Talking of perpetual Motion, PATRICK says it is Electioneering in a Republic; but old SOBERSIDES says that *runs down.*

Mr. Maelzel, the exhibitor of the Automaton Chess-player, Rope Dancers, &c. now in Baltimore, has added to his exhibition a Panorama of the burning of Moscow. It is said to be an extremely curious piece of mechanism, showing the march of the soldiery, the flitting of the flames, their reflection from surrounding objects, accompanied by the tolling of bells, the sound of trumpets, &c.

ANECDOTE.—A man who had a cause in court, said that if he lost in the court of common pleas, he would appeal to the supreme court, and from there to the United States court, and from there to Heaven. "And there (replied a gentleman) you will be a defaulter, for *you will not be present* to answer for yourself, and no *attorney is ever admitted there.*"

The chair placed in the Speaker's desk, in the Pennsylvania Capitol, was brought to Philadelphia, from England, by William Penn, and was occupied by John Hancock, as President of the Continental Congress.

A large BIRD called the Condor of S America that has been exhibited for some time past in Philadelphia was lately sold for $1100.

God has given us four books—the book of *grace:* the book of *nature:* the book of the *world:* and the book of *providence.* Every occurrence is a leaf in one of those books: it does not become us to be negligent in the use of any of them.

Two Chinese ladies are in exhibition at London. They are said to be the first that ever left that country; as the laws prohibiting emigration are strictly enforced, especially in regard to females. Their feet are but *three inches* in length.

A patent has been taken out by a shoemaker of New York for making shoes of hatter's felt. They are said to be durable and remarkably easy to those who grow *grain* upon the toes.

A singular incident is related in Poulson's Daily Advertiser, which is said to have occurred on board a sloop on the 4th July. A dog struck by lightning and apparently killed, was thrown overboard, when he immediately recovered, swam to the vessel, and was taken on board.—There he soon became torpid, was again thrown into the river, resuscitated, swam to the shore and was seen to run briskly up the street. If the application of cold water is a specifice against the effects of lightning, it is a fact that should be generally promulgated.—[*Salem Gazette.*

[In the thunder storm of July, 1822, a gentleman was struck by lightning in his store in State street in this town. He lay senseless and apparently lifeless several minutes. The application of cold water had the effect of restoring him.]

[*Portsmouth N. H. Adv.*

Time.—An Italian philosopher expresses his motto, that time was his estate—an estate indeed which will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labors of industry, and generally satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it be suffered to waste by negligence, or to be overrun with noxious plants, or laid out for shew rather than for use.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 17.

Bacon—10 a 12 1-2 per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—37 1-2 a 40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 6 7.
Gunpowder—per keg $6 50 a 7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—55 a 62 1-2.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—80 a 90.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 60 a 62 1-2.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $11 a 11½.
Pork—mess per lb. $15.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK

North Carolina Notes, 3½ a 4 per cent discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 4½ per ct. dis.

AT PETERSBURG

North Carolina Notes 4 a 4½ discount.

At *New York*, North Carolina 4 1-2 a 5 per cent. discount.

Philadelphia—N. Carolina Notes 4 a 5 per cent dis.

Baltimore—N. Carolina Notes 4½ per cent. dis.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

10th, Schr. Harriet Eliza, Walker, from Charleston, in ballast.

15th, Schr. Francis D. Williams, King, 5 days from New-York, merchdize to J. C. Ehringhaus, Wright & Williams, S. Williams, H. Lockwood, Wm. Martin, M. Savills, J. & J. M. King and H. N. Williams.

16th, Schr. Phebe S. Williams, Bennett, from N. York, merchdize, to I. Fearing, H Lockwood, Wright & Williams, S. Williams, J C. Ehringhaus, G. C. Marchant and H. N Williams.

CLEARED.

16th, Schr. William & Frederick, Brite, for Martinico and a market, with staves and shingles by H. N Williams.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, the first of October, which if not taken out before the first of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

John S. Brigs, Thomas W. Butler, Chandler Benges, William F. Banks, Sarah Beasly, Samuel Crocket 2 Elisha Chace, Miles Commander, Benjamin Crane, Enoch Choate, Lewis Delano 2, William H. Davis, John S. Davis, Francis L. Dorson, John Davis, John C. Ehringhaus, George Eckel, Josiah Earl, Joseph Foster, W. W. Freshwater, Esq Constant C. Green, Abram Gordon, John Hinds, John Kay 5, John Kowen, Manoel Morris, Nathl. Mitchell, John Martin, Lemuel C. Moore, Caleb Morris, Jesse Mongar, Tamer Nickson, Jno. Neal, Richard Nichols, Exum Newby, Benjamin Pritchet, Hugh S. Patrick, John Lexton, Mary Smith, Nicholas Sutton, John A. Shaw, Joseph B. Skinner, Sarah Symons, Gardner Stallings, Lemuel Sawyer, Charles O. Thomas, Eben Tack, William Villis, Dr. Hales E. Waker 2, Elizabeth Warrington, Eadeeth D. Wyatt, William Weaver, Abner Williams, William Wilson 2, Elliott Whitehourst, Mr. —— Williams, Sarah Williams.

I. Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 17. Bt

To be drawn on the 7th of November, 1827, in New-York.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

No. 7.

$50,000 for $20 only.

SCHEME.

1	of	$50 000	is. $50,000
1		20,000	20 000
1		10,000	10 000
1		4,520	$3000 *of which is payable in land.*
1		3,000	3,000
1		2 500	2,500
2		2,000	4,000

Besides many of $1,000, $5,000 & many smaller prizes.

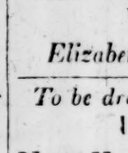
☞ All orders addressed to Yates & McIntyre, Norfolk, (postage paid) will be promptly attended to.

Whole tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5.

Yates & McIntyre,

Market Square, Norfolk.

FOR NEW-YORK,



Schooner Phebe S. Williams, to sail the first of next week, for freight or passage apply to

H. N. Williams.

WHO has just received a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers for sale cheap for ready pay.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 17.

Wright & Williams

HAVE this day received by the Francis D. and Phebe S. Williams, a large additional supply of

Seasonable Goods,

particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 17.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

Sacred Lyric.

BY JAMES EDMESTON, LONDON.

Where can I go from *Thee!*
All present Deity!
Nature, and Time, and Thought, thine impress bear,
Through earth, or sea, or sky,
Though far afar!—I fly,;
I turn, and find Thee present with me there.

The perfume of the rose,
And every flower that blows,
All mark thy love. In clusters of the vale,
The corn that crowns the fields,
The fruit the garden yields,
Proclaim the bounties that can never fail.

The vapour and the cloud,
The thunder bursting loud,
Speak of Thy majesty in words of flame;
The ocean as it roars,
Lashing the rocks and shores,
Declares from what a mighty hand it came.

The vasty globes that roll,
Each on its own firm pole,
Through all the boundless fields of space alone,
Prove that indeed Thou art,
The life-wheel and the heart,
Of systems to our little world unknown.

From thee I cannot fly;
Thine all observing eye
Marks the minutest atom of thy reign;
How far so'er I go,
Thou all my path would'st know,
And bring the wanderer to this earth again.

But why should I depart?
'Tis safety where Thou art;
And could one spot thy being hold,
I, poor, and vain, and weak,
That sacred spot would seek,
And dwell within the shelter of Thy fold!

—:-: :-:-:-: :-:—

From the Georgia Courier.

Messrs. Editors—It is likely that many of your readers have never known, and probably but few of those who once knew, now recollect, whence the days of the week derive their names. On this account, the following lines may possess some interest. If you should think so, be pleased to give them an insertion in the Courier.

Our weekly days their names do take
From objects which did once awake,
Adoration's song of praise,
In Saxon men of ancient days.
Sunday is from the *source of light;*
And *Monday* from the *Queen of night.*
From *Tuisco* is *Tuesday* named:
Tuisco was a hero famed.
Wednesday from *Woden*, god of war,
And *Thursday* is derived from *Thor*,
Whose realm was air. He widely swayed
The swolen clouds; and winds obeyed.
He sent destruction on the wing
Of fearful tempests; or did bring,
Enliven'd by the sun's bright ray,
The fragrant, cheerful, April-day.
Friday is from a female god,
The Saxon *Friga;* at whose nod,
The warring nations dropped their arms,
And liv'd in peace. To her, the charms
Of peace were dearer far than all
The glories present to the call
Of bloody Woden. Plenty too,
With bounteous hand did Friga strew.
When Saxon men their swords did draw,
In Freedom's cause, to *Seator*
Vows, praise, and offerings were given,
Till from their land the foe was driven;
And worshipped still their homes to save
From dread invasion's bloody wave.
From Seator, of wide-spread fame,
Doth *Saturday* derive its name. G. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

LAFITTE,
OR THE
BARATARIAN CHIEF.

A TALE.

(CONTINUED)

'And is it money then that influences you in your decision?' she replied, with earnestness;—'You shall have it to the extent of your wishes: Why continue to be dependent on him, when it is so easy to be entirely independent?'

'Ah, my dear Annette' I answered, 'the warmth of your feelings makes you overlook the consequences that would flow from my acceptance of your proposals; you have forgotten that I am young, unsettled in business, destitute of property, without powerful friends, and dependent for everything: What would the world say—what would her parents say, should the rich, the gay and the accomplished Annette Hanson throw herself away on a stranger, friendless and homeless.'

'Say not,' said she, 'that you are friendless; that will never be! All your excuses only show that you do not, that you will not love me; but I deserve to be miserable. Some more fortunate, but not more faithful girl, will be blessed with that affection, that love for which I in vain have sued. Be that as it may, I trust you will be happy.' She burst into tears and sobbed aloud.

'Lovely girl,' said I, 'my heart bleeds for you: O, cease those tears—I am unworthy of you—forget me—let some more deserving youth share that worth which kings might be proud to possess.'

My feelings at that moment were indescribable. Most sincerely did I sympathize with her—I could hardly forbear weeping. At this instant George entered the room: he looked at us with the greatest surprise.

'I perceive,' said he, 'that I have intruded.'

'Not at all,' I replied; 'your presence will be a relief to us both.—With your leave, Annette, I will retire and call again to-morrow, when I shall hope to find you in better health and spirits.'

'Never!' she answered; 'but go—I shall expect you to-morrow.'

I returned home. But my perturbed imagination forbid my rest; and when at last feverish anxiety overcame my senses, and I slumbered for a few moments, my terrifick visions were far more intolerable than the waking reality. The image of the lovely Mary flitted before me;—but impassable gulfs separated me for ever from her; while the beautiful and weeping Annette, with dishevelled hair and disordered dress, seemed to reproach me with something of which I was unable to form the most distant idea.

Morning at last arrived, and the breakfast table with the cheering influence and delightful company of Mary, soon dispelled these unpleasant impressions, and restored the usual elasticity of my spirits.

'Well, Mortimer, you had a pleasant visit yesterday,' said Mary, as, after breakfast, we took our customary walk in the garden and seated ourselves beneath a cluster of orange trees, 'your countenance showed the impression made on your heart.'

'If my countenance was a true index to my feelings,' I answered, 'I must have looked frightfully, for my impressions since yesterday have been none of the most delightful kind.'

'I cannot say the same,' replied Mary, laughing, 'for I have fairly obtained a new lover; one too who thinks he combines in his own person all the excellencies of his sex, and who would not hesitate to blow out the brains of any one who should dare to hint that he was mistaken in his estimate of himself: Yes, George has at length stooped so low as to tell Mary Mornton he loves her!'

'If that is the case,' I answered, in the same careless manner, 'I may as well give up my pretensions at once, and the sooner I leave Charleston for the north the better.'

'You have spoken the truth,' said Mary—her countenance at once assuming the utmost seriousness; 'the sooner you leave Charleston the better—danger may attend you here—perhaps misery to us both.'

'Mary,' said I, seizing her hand, 'for heaven's sake explain yourself; suspense is worse than certainty.'

'I have for some time,' continued she, 'seen to what point his attentions were directed, and my object in leaving you with Miss Hanson when I was sent for yesterday, was to give him an opportunity to throw in his declaration, as the lawyers call it, if he chose, and, by at once letting him know his case was hopeless, put an end to the tedious formalities of such a suitor.'

'I have the utmost confidence, Mary, in your management,' I replied, 'but I have formed a very wrong opinion of George if he is a person who, when his pride and will, if nothing more, are interested, will quietly take, 'No,' for an answer and tamely surrender such an object of pursuit.'

'You are perfectly correct,' answered Mary, 'from all fools 'good Lord deliver me!' but especially from a self-conceited, obstinate one.—George looked at me with an air of some surprise when I coolly and plainly rejected his offer: It was but a moment, however.'

'I know,' said he, that 'you can have no possible objection to me, but perhaps you are already prepossessed in favor of some other person; perhaps that beggarly speculator from the north has been tampering with your heart, and insinuating himself into your good graces: but whoever he may be, he will ere long repent his interference.'

'Mr. Hanson,' I answered, 'you are very much mistaken if you suppose that threats or dictation can produce any effect on the mind of Mary Mornton except it be contempt for their author:—My heart is as yet my own, but when I see fit to bestow that with my affection on any individual, I shall do so without considering myself accountable to you or any other person, my dear parents excepted.'

'You appear so well when angry,' answered George, 'that I am sorry to leave you, yet before I go I must assure you that I shall bear no rival in my love to you.'

'So saying, he left the room, and I feel confident,' continued Mary, 'that evil awaits you if you remain in this place:—Remember you are under my directions, and I command you to depart for the north immediately—yes to-day if possible;—that fellow would not hesitate to sacrifice you to his passions.'

'And is it you Mary, that commands me to leave you! Is it you that would bid me forsake the society of the only person that can make life tolerable? Is it you that would interpose a distance between us that might forever prevent our union? & all because a blustering bragadocia threatens—No, let me perish first—I fear him not!'

'You talk like a boy,' said Mary, smiling, 'I am not so willing to part with you as you seem to suppose, and it is to prevent a separation, which I, of all others, should most dread, that I have laid my commands upon you: and you will obey—I know you will—and live for happiness and—Mary!'

'Bewitching girl,' I replied, 'you shall be obeyed, however painful your requests—but think not that I can absent myself long from you; I shall soon return, be the consequences what they may.'

'When you receive my leave,' said the lovely creature, 'when I have fairly disposed of George—not before;—remember, not till you have my leave—if you do, it is at your peril.'

'At that moment a servant arrived with a request for me to return to the house, as a gentleman wished to speak with me. I accompanied him, and at the door was met by Mr. Mornton, who informed me that Mr. Hanson had called to see me, and was then in my room, wither I repaired and found George in waiting. The cold and insolent manner with which he received my salutation, the changeableness of his countenance, and the snake-like glance of his eyes, intimated plainly the tempest of the passions within.

'I concluded after you left us last evening,' said he, 'to pay my compliments to you in person, this morning. I presume we shall remain uninterrupted.'

'Certainly, sir, if you wish.'

'I do,' he replied, and I stepped to the door and turned the key.

'Now,' said he, 'I demand without circumlocution or periphrasis, the reason of your attempting to ingratiate yourself into the affections of Miss Mornton, when you must have known her engagements to me, and especially after you had pledged yourself to my sister.'

'Your language,' I replied, 'is so extraordinary and so unbecoming a gentleman, that unless you state on what authority you make the demand, you will excuse me if I take no farther notice of it or you, except to show you the door where the cool air might benefit you by producing a return of your reason.'

'I will let you know,' said he, his countenance pale with rage, 'before I leave you, that I am not to be trifled with. I demand the satisfaction of a gentleman for the imposition you have practised on my sister and are now attempting to react on Miss Mornton.'

'If your sister has given you information that has lead you to this conduct she has grossly belied both me and herself. I, however, do not believe a syllable of it respecting her; and so far as Miss Mornton is concerned, she is at hand and can speak for herself.'

I moved towards the door, when he sprung from his seat placed his back to the door; drew a pistol from his pocket, and swore most tremendously that but one of us should leave the room alive.

'I despise you and your threats,' said I, 'and would leave the room this moment in spite of you, were it not that I have no wish to injure you, I do not intend to give you the chance of murdering me.'

'I need not,' said he, 'the information of any one to assist me in detecting your villainy; and no one knows my intention of giving it the chastisement it deserves. Your impudent coolness shall avail you nothing; you have affronted me in such a manner that nothing but blood can efface the stain; you have stepped between me and happines, and when I thought that I had secured Miss Mornton, instead of meeting a return of my love I found that you, miscreant as you are, had interfered and I received nothing but cold incivility and reproach!'

'Your epithets, of which you are so liberal,' I replied, 'you had better reserve in order to apply where they are more needed; and as to the satisfaction you require, you can have all that the law will give, and that is all you will get from me; I have no intention of setting myself up as a mark for every coward to shoot at.'

'Hell and furies!' exclaimed he, gnashing his teeth with rage; 'do you think to escape me in that manner? No! Miss Mornton is too high a prize for me to part with her thus easily. I again repeat that both of us leave not this room alive; here are a pair of pistols—take your choice, and defend yourself, or, by the powers above! you shall feel the contents of the other.'

I was unarmed—my pistols which lay in the drawer were unloaded, and he had so much of the maniac in his actions, that I thought it prudent to accept the weapon offered, but with a determination to use it only in self defence. He cocked the pistol himself, as he handed it to me, and I had walked part the distance across the room, to resume my seat, when happening to cast my eye towards him, I perceived him to be in the act of firing.

'Stop!' said I, as I faced him, and almost involuntarily presented my pistol.

He fired; the ball slightly grazed the side of my head, and lodged in the wall of the chamber. Perceiving that he had not accomplished his purpose, and mad with desperation he threw his pistol with all his might at my head. It struck my right arm near my shoulder, and gave it so violent a blow that the pistol which I still held in my hand, was discharged; the ball passed through his heart! and he dropped dead upon the floor. I flew to him; raised him up; placed him on the sofa, and unlocking the door called for help. The report of the pistols had alarmed the family, and I was met at the stair-case by Mr. Mornton, Mary and several servants.

'For God's sake, Mortimer,' said Mr. Mornton, 'what is the matter?—You are as pale as death!'

'Follow me,' was my answer, pointing to the open door, 'and you will see for yourselves.'

"The struggles of death had ceased when we entered the chamber; but the floor was swiming with blood, in the midst of which lay the pistols he had intended should accomplish his murderous purpose, while his right hand still grasped the dagger he had convulsively seized at the moment of falling. I briefly recounted the circumstances that led to the rencounter and its fatal termination, and requested Mr. Mornton to give me his advice respecting the line of conduct I should pursue, promising to abide by his decision, let it be what it might.

(To be continued.)

Sacrifice your property for your life, and your life for your religion.

From the Trenton Emporium.

We are all on a journey. The way through which we are passing is in some respects like a turnpike—all along which Vice and Folly have erected toll-gates for the accommodation of those who choose to call in as they go—and there are very few of all the host of travellers who do not occasionally stop a little some one or other of them—and consequently pay more or less to the toll gatherers. Pay more or less, I say, because there is a great variety as well in the amount as in the kind of toll exacted at these different stopping places.

Pride and fashion take heavy tolls of the purse—many a man has become a beggar by paying at their gates—the ordinary rates they charge are heavy, and the road that way is none of the best.

Pleasure offers a very smooth, delightful road in the outset; she tempts the traveller with many fair promises, and wins thousands—but she taxes without mercy—like an artful robber she allures till she gets her victim in her power, and then strips him of health and money—and turns him off a miserable object to the very worst and most rugged road of life.

Intemperance plays the part of a sturdy villain—He's the very worst toll gatherer on the road—for he not only gets from his customers their money and their health, but robs them of their very brains. The men you meet in the road ragged and ruined in fame and fortune, are his visiters.

And so I might go on enumerating many others who gather toll of the unwary. Accidents sometimes happen, it is true, along the road, but those who do not get through at least tolerably well you may be sure have been stopping by the way at some of these places. The plain common sense men, who travel straight forward, get through the journey without much difficulty.

This being the state of things—it becomes every one, in the outset, if he pretends to make a comfortable journey, to take care what kind of company he gets in with. We are all apt to do a good deal as our companions do—stop where they stop—and pay toll where they pay. Ten chances to one then, but our choice in this particular decides our fate.

Having paid a due regard to a prudent choice of companions, the next important thing is, closely to observe how others manage—to mark the good or ill that is produced by every course of life—see how those who do well, manage, and trace the cause of all evil to its origin in conduct. Thus *you will* make yourself master of the information now necessary to regulate your own conduct. There is no difficulty in working things right if you know how—by these means you learn.

Be careful of your habits. These make the man. And they require long and careful culture, ere they grow to be a second nature—good habits I speak of—bad ones are more easily acquired—they are the spontaneous weeds, that flourish rapid and rankly, without care or culture.

These ideas are thrown loosely together, but they may be worth a thought. I send them to the printers, who will print them when they have a little room to spare.

A couple of young ladies having recently buried their father who was an humorist, and had such aversion to matrimony that he would not allow them to marry, however advantageous the offer, conversing on his charater, the eldest observed, "He is dead at last, and now we will marry" "Well, I am for a rich husband and Mr. C. shall be the man," said the youngest. "Hold, sister," said the other, "don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands; let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us; for our marriages are registered in heaven's book." "I am sorry for that," replied the youngest, "for I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."

A beggar man, apparently very old, and in great distress, with a child in his arms, came into a public house in the Bridgegate, on Friday evening and begged alms with great earnestness. A young man in the house at the time, suspecting that he was an imposter, took hold of the child when immediately the head came off, and discovered it to be made of plaster of Paris. After shaking the old man a little an old red wig fell off, and discovered him to be a young man, about thirty.—He begged very hard to get off without asking damages for the loss of his child and wig, and was turned out of the house.—[*Glasgow Courier.*

NAMES.

The vanity of double (or long) names, is most admirably ridiculed by Dr. Goldsmith:

"I have known," says Goldsmith, "a German prince with more titles than subjects, and a Spanish nobleman with more names than shirts."